

Vienna, Austria, July 1-(Reuters)-The majority of university professors in Hungary are not members of the Communist Party, the Hungarian Communist monthly Belpolitikai Szemle said in its latest issue.

Therefore, most professors "are unable to give their students a suitable political education."

Only 17.9 per cent of university professors were party members, it said.

Many professors and students were still pursuing hostile ideas towards the present communist regime, it claimed.

Although the universities had been purged from the "politically worst elements"--334 professors escaped to the west for their activities and 81 were dismissed--the situation at the universities was not yet stabilized, Belpolitikai Szemle complained.

"Bourgeois Nationalism and a hostile attitude towards the Soviets" were strongly represented among the intellectuals, the paper added.

✓ Japanese CP Expulsion

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(Excerpt) Tokyo--Japan's Communist Party today announced the dismissal from its presidium of veteran member Yojibo Konno just as the party opened its long delayed seventh National Convention.

Dissension, reprimands and expulsions, with charges of "revisionism" preceded the convention. Konno, according to officials, remains a party member but has been dismissed from his former high office. The party said he failed to support party officials when leaders of the Japanese Student Union in June had an argument about procedure that led to fist fights at a party meeting.

Vienna, Austria, June 30-(Reuters)-Armed police have arrested at least four secondary school children in Hungary on suspicion of having taken part in "counter-revolutionary activities" in 1956, according to reports from usually reliable sources in Budapest which reached here today.

At the time of the Hungarian uprising all the children were under 15, the sources said.

Page 2

The reports said wide scale inquiries now were being made in factories and schools. Factory workers were being called before party officials and questioned about their role in the uprising.

One of those who took refuge with Imre Nagy in the Yugoslav Embassy in November 1956, Prof. Domokos Kosari, was reported to have been tried on June 10 and sentenced to four years imprisonment. Trials were still being prepared against others who sought asylum in the Yugoslav Embassy.

Kosari was a leading figure in the Petoefi Club debates which led up to the uprising in October 1956. He was rehabilitated in January 1957, and given the chair of modern Hungarian history in the Oetvos Lorand University.

This Professorship formerly has been occupied by Madame Erzebet Andics, a supporter of Matyas Rakosi and a close friend of Ernő Geroe --T he two Stalinist leaders who fled to the Soviet Union during the uprising.

It was Madame Andics, the reports said, who, after she had returned to Hungary and begun working for the secret police (AVH), denounced Kosari.

✓ Yugoslav Youth, May 28, 1958

Belgrade Tanyug in English Hellschreiber to Europe 1712 5/28

(Text) Belgrade--Mika Tripalo, president of the central committee of the Yugoslav People's Youth Organization, today declared that the discussion on the seventh congress of the Yugoslav League of Communists, held in Ljubljana last month, also had a reflection on the international relations of Yugoslav youth. Speaking at the plenary meeting of the central committee of the People's Youth Organization, he stressed that the People's Youth Organization of Yugoslavia had never broken off relations with the other organizations of the socialist countries. On the contrary, the other sides always severed the relations.

"This," said Tripalo, "happened not only during the 1948 Cominform campaign but also after the October events in Hungary when none of the youth organizations of the socialist countries, with the exception of Poland and Rumania, wanted to have connections with us. The same is happening now. In fact some youth organizations of the socialist countries are gradually breaking their agreed forms of cooperation. Not only this. There are a number of sports contracts in which the youth organization is interested, which have been unjustifiedly broken off without any reason."

Page 3

Tripalo also declared that the youth press of the socialist countries is waging a campaign against the program of the Yugoslav League of Communists and against Yugoslavia. "It does not directly mention the youth," he said, "but we consider this campaign as a campaign against the Yugoslav youth also. It is the most merciless in China where the youth paper, besides that which has been published in our papers on the writings of the people's daily, even published the Cominform Resolution. The Narodna Mladost in Bulgaria is already developing a "theoretical line of a struggle against revisionism in the international youth movement, in which, of course, they mean us."